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CAMPBELL, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

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FOR PRESIDENT

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
OF NEBRASKA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN WORTH KERN
OF INDIANA

AN ADDRESS

To the Voters of Santa Clara County.

The National election is drawing nigh, and it is our duty as American citizens to study well the political questions now before the people of the United States, in order to be able to cast an intelligent ballot on the 3rd day of November.

As a plain citizen, and former newspaper publisher, not as a bitter partisan, I come appealing to you and urging you to study carefully the questions to be decided upon, viz: the platforms of the two great political parties of this country. Weigh every question, cast aside all party prejudices; size up the two leading candidates. See which one comes nearest representing the interests of the people as a whole. It is going to be Taft or Bryan who will occupy the seat that the great Washington, the immortal Jefferson and that great and sympathetic man of the people, Abraham Lincoln, once held—one or the other. See which one stands nearest the workingman and the producing classes. Don't cast a blind, partisan ballot without giving all the vital questions careful consideration.

Union laboring men, do not fail to vote for the man for President who is your true friend and who is standing by you in the fight against the great corporations. Do not go back on your friends, who have taken up your cause. If you expect at the hands of a party that virtually turned you down and refused to give Mr. Gompers, the President of the Federation of Labor, but little, if any comfort.

Party platforms are pledges that are expected to be carried out when the victorious party takes hold of the reins of the government. This being the case, the party and its candidates are honor bound to stand true to the party's pledges, no matter how much the candidates themselves personally disagree with the platforms. So Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan are compelled to stand flat-footed on their platforms, and cannot add to nor take from said platforms.

The only way we are expected to judge what a party stands for is by its platform enunciated in its national convention. By their platforms the principles of the different parties are known, and the successful party, to be honest and true to their platform, must carry out each and every pledge to the letter.

The Republican party refused to incorporate in their platform the full demands of the President of the Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers, he himself claiming that he was turned down, or words to that effect, and Mr. Gompers ought to know whereof he speaks. He refused to pledge himself in favor of the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; it voted down a pledge for the physical valuation of railroads by a large majority; and by an overwhelming majority it refused to incorporate in its platform a plank endorsing a law for the publicity of party campaign expenses of national elections.

The laboring and producing classes will have an opportunity on the 3rd of November to cast their ballots against the trusts and gigantic corporations, which are making thousands of paupers out of the poor and middle classes; they will have a chance to show their colors and speak in thunder tones against the oppressors of the toiling masses, the bone and sinew of our country, through their ballots, that will shake this country, so to speak, from Maine to California and from North Dakota to old Mexico; they will be free to cast their votes for one of the leading parties that believes in giving the union laboring man an equal show with organized capitalists; they will have a chance to vote for a party that is in favor of reducing the tariff tax to a revenue basis, thereby stamping out the fountain head of most of the great trusts of this country and causing a reduction in the price of clothing, boots, shoes and many other articles, which would be a great relief to the poor and middle classes; they will have an opportunity to vote the Democratic National ticket, which stands pledged to pass a constitutional amendment for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and which is in favor of passing a national guarantee banking law for the protection of deposits in national banks; if one can be framed, if not, then to establish a national postal savings bank; which also stands pledged to pass a law for the publication of party national campaign expenses, which also has declared for the passage of a law for the physical valuation of railroads throughout the United States; they will have a chance to vote for the possible improved condition of thousands of poor men, who are now eking out a miserable existence, whose wives and little children sit shivering over scant fires on cold, bleak, winter days, often hungry and half starved; they will have an opportunity to fall in line and vote the Democratic national ticket, which is holding up and championing the cause of labor in particular and the masses in general, they will have a chance to vote for the representatives

of the principles of that great and illustrious man, Thomas Jefferson, the iron-willed and never-to-be-forgotten old "Hickory" Jackson, that grand old "Roman" Allen G. Thurman, and many other able statesmen and gifted orators, whose bones now lie mouldering in the grave; and doubtless it will be the last chance they will have to vote for the greatest orator and statesman that this country has produced since the days of Daniel Webster and Abraham Lincoln, that giant of intellects, that wonderful man of the people, that store-house of knowledge, that fearless and world-renowned statesman and follower of the meek and lowly Nazarine, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, the true friend of the laboring man, the champion of the people's cause, and the man of the hour.

Every good American citizen should be proud of the fact that this glorious country of ours ever produced such a remarkable and great personage as Wm. J. Bryan, whose political record is as clean as a Washington or a Lincoln, and whose private character is as spotless as the driven snow, and whose very name is loved, cherished and revered by hundreds of thousands of people. Why should we not elect such a pure and stainless man President of the United States? As an orator we doubt if Mr. Bryan has an equal in the world. To hear him deliver a political speech it is almost enough to make an enthusiastic Democrat's blood "run cold and hair stand on end," if such a thing were possible, and his very presence on the "stump" creates an enthusiasm in us that words cannot express. Such a remarkable man and great advocate of the people's rights deserves to be elected to the chief magistracy of this nation. Mr. Bryan's great efforts in favor of the common people's cause, his great statesmanship, his wonderful and brilliant oratory, his magnetic power in drawing people in close touch with him, his pure, clean life, and his great and far famed lecture, the "Prince of Peace," cannot be eulogized too much. In all the annals of American history this country has never produced such an all-round great character as Wm. J. Bryan, and our heart fairly throbs within us, so to speak, for the election of the great commoner to the Presidency, and we have hopes that he will sweep this country, the "land of the free and home of the brave," by one of the biggest majorities any Presidential candidate ever received.

Now let us return to the Republican party and dissect the G. O. P. and Mr. Taft for awhile.

We all know about the great panic that struck us so hard last fall, which caused the throwing out of employment of hundred of thousands of people in this country, and which occurred under a high protective tariff and with every branch of the national government under Republican rule. Now what party, if any, should be held wholly responsible for the panic?

The Republican politicians and newspapers in 1896 claimed that the Democratic party was responsible for the panic that started in the spring of 1893, after the late Grover Cleveland was inaugurated President the second time, saying that the cause of the panic was brought on by the passage of what they termed a free trade tariff bill—the Wilson bill. Now, if they were correct in their statements, why this great panic that commenced in 1907 under a high protective tariff, that even is so obnoxious in some points that the Republican party itself is not pleased with altogether?

The Republican party is partly responsible for the present panic. The Democratic party cannot be held accountable for it, not at all, for it hasn't been in power in the Federal government for quite a number of years. We are more charitable than the Republican politician was in 1896, for we don't claim that the Republican party is entirely responsible for the panic, but it is doubtless to some extent, and will have to stand up and take its "medicine."

There are different causes for the existence of the present panic. To our way of thinking, the main reasons chiefly were wild and reckless speculation, the overbuilding and booming of towns and cities throughout the country, the tightening up of the money market, the failure of some of the banking institutions, (causing many people to withdraw their deposits from sound banks, in most cases, and hiding same at home or putting it in safe deposit boxes, and also the extravagance in the Federal government.)

If we had had a national guarantee banking law for the protection and security against loss to depositors, patterned after the Oklahoma guarantee State bank law, we wouldn't have had such a panic as we have had since the latter part of 1907. Business might have gotten dull and quite a number of laborers thrown out of employment by the stringency of the money market in New York, but there would have been no real panic, of this I am certain.

Now let the people return the Democratic party to power in both branches of the government and trust them to pass a guarantee banking law for the security of national bank deposits; thereby putting an end to the great panics in the future; trust them to pass a tariff bill in the interest of the great majority of people, not a tariff for protection, but so to speak, for the benefit of laborers; also trust them to pass a bill for the physical valuation of railroads; trust them to amend the consti-

tion in order to elect the United States Senators by direct vote of the people, thereby doing away with much of the bribery in our State legislatures and giving the voters full say in who shall occupy seats in the Senate of the United States; trust them to pass a law for the publication of national campaign expenses of all parties prior to elections; and trust them to fulfill every promise that they have made in their national platform enunciated at Denver in July.

The Republican party is responsible for most of the great trusts in this country, and it has been in power in the national government for nearly twelve years, and it is high time that we were having a change of administration at the national capital. Let us elect Mr. Bryan President, a man who will stand by the common people, and one who will use every means to destroy the trusts, which have been sucking the life blood, as it were, out of the laboring classes of this country for a number of years. Let us have a change by all means. Let us defeat the Republican national ticket and every candidate connected with or endorsing a trust. The people should rule.

The Republican party is the party of trusts and corporations. Look at such men as George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the Republican national committee, who is said to have been connected with twenty or more corporations when he was chosen treasurer of said committee; also cast your eye on General Dupont, of the Dupont powder trust, which is now under indictment for reported violation of law. He was on Mr. Taft's advisory committee until last week, when, doubtless for a vote-catching purpose, he resigned; also look at Chas. F. Brooker, vice-president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. Co., which company is now defendant in a suit brought by the government. He is a member of the Republican executive committee.

The trusts have the Republican party, generally speaking, pretty well under control. Of course the President has done some good things against the trusts, but what has it amounted to, only a few drops in the bucket, comparatively speaking, to what should have been done. Look at the great trusts that have been built up in this country in the past ten or more years, since the Republican party came into power again. Then what party is responsible for most of the trusts in this country? There can be but one answer and that is the Republican party. What party is responsible for failing to destroy the trusts? The Republican party, of course.

If it is true that the President is going to remove all office-holders connected with trusts, he will doubtless have a job on his hands. Why did he wait until almost the end of his seven and a half years service to do so? It looks like a vote-catcher, that's the way it looks to a thinking man. We don't believe that there will be a great many people who will allow the "wool" to be pulled over their eyes in such a manner as this. The Republican party is the friend of trusts and it is no use to deny it, for it is a settled fact. Too late in the day to commence house cleaning, Mr. President. The reading and thinking people of this country know where the Republican party stands on the trust question. But after all it may have been a false report about the President going to clean house.

Wall Street is in favor of Taft. Of course it is. It is only natural for a lot of shysters and stock gamblers to support the man who they think will do them the least harm. This being the case, the laboring and middle classes and every one who is opposed to stock gambling and the manipulation of the money market should go to the polls on November 3rd and cast their ballots against the candidate that Wall street is supporting for the Presidency. Let us defeat Taft, Wall street and the trusts by an overwhelming majority, and break up every trust and crooked combine in the United States.

Mr. Taft is opposed to a national guaranty bank law, for the security of deposits in national banks. He comes out publicly against it. The Republican national platform is silent on the question, only favoring a government postal savings bank.

Mr. Bryan advocates the passage of the said national bank law for the guarantee of deposits. The Democratic platform favors making such a law if one can be gotten up; if not, then to establish a national postal saving bank. But there will not likely be much trouble in fringing such a law.

Now let the man who has money to deposit decide which candidate is the most suitable to carry out his views on this vital subject.

Why shouldn't an individual depositor have ample security for every dollar he entrusts to a bank for safe keeping?

If you borrow money from a well-regulated bank you are compelled to give gilt-edged security for the loan, then why not the depositor receive gilt-edged security for the money he deposits in the banks? It is nothing more than right, and we hope that the people will say so through their ballots at the ensuing national election.

Senator J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, a rock-ribbed Republican, in defending himself against the attack President Roosevelt made on him recently, strikes some sledgehammer blows at Mr. Taft. The following is a portion of Mr. Foraker's remarks in regard to the Republican candidate for President. This proves Mr. Taft to be a demagogue:

"But what manner of man is Judge Taft, anyhow? I have known him a great many years, and I thought, in him, and yet at times I feel as though I did not know him at all."

"Only one month ago, when Mr. Taft visited Middle Bass and Toledo, he was the guest of C. T. Lewis of the law firm of Doyle & Lewis, who have been the attorneys of the Standard for many years, standing next to him in that relation to Virgil P. Kline, and when Mr. Taft had occasion to pass back and forth between Middle Bass and Toledo, where I had the pleasure of meeting him, he traveled on the yacht of Mr. Richardson, a prominent magnate of the Glass Trust, and while he doubtless paid his fare, at least the papers so announced, when traveling from Hot Springs to Toledo, on his way to Middle Bass, yet nevertheless he rode in the private car of one of the officers of the road of which also Doyle & Lewis are attorneys."

July 20, 1907, when he wrote the letter the President published, he was so devoted

to the trust-smashing policies of the administration that he could not consent to be made President if, as a part of the same movement, I was to be honored with a reelection to the Senate, because of my opposition to that special feature of my policies. "It is also highly to his credit that when, three years ago, the President had occasion to appoint a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, Mr. Taft, knowing the abilities and high character of John H. Doyle of this Standard Oil firm of Doyle & Lewis, did not hesitate to recommend him to the President in strong language for appointment to that judgeship."

TAFT'S UNITARIANISM, ETC.

We consider Wm. H. Taft an unfit and dangerous man to elect President of a country that is called a Christian nation. It would be a shame and disgrace and turning our back on our Lord Jesus Christ to elect a man like Mr. Taft to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Why do we say so? Because we do not believe any man should be elected President of the United States who is a member of the Unitarian church, a religious organization that, as I understand, does not believe that Jesus Christ was the divine Son of God, the second person of the Trinity—only believing that he was a good man. Most any ordinary infidel would admit that Jesus was a good man.

If the statement is true that Mr. Taft is a member of the Unitarian church, which is said to be a fact, (and as I have never seen it contradicted in any of the newspapers that I have perused, I have come to the conclusion that it is a true report), then we say that it would be a dangerous thing to elect Mr. Taft President of this Republic. Why so? Because we believe the Bible from the beginning of Genesis to the end of Revelations, and in this blessed old book God passes judgment on the nation that forgets Him. He says all nations shall be turned into hell that forget God. By electing a man President of our country who belongs to a church that denies the divinity of Jesus Christ, is certainly forgetting God as a nation and would stand condemned in the sight of God.

Christians who are expecting to vote for Mr. Taft should take the matter to God in prayer and wait on Him until they hear from heaven before they cast their ballots for President.

Rev. E. M. Randall, general secretary of the National Epworth League Society, and formerly pastor of a Methodist church in Seattle, Wash., makes the following attack on Mr. Taft, which was reported by the Hearst News Service and published in the San Jose Times of September 15th:

"While governor-general of the Philippines and on Sunday, too, William Howard Taft, the Republican candidate, opened a race course and started the horses, and he has asserted on many occasions that gambling is not a vice, but rather a contract between persons."

It is a puzzle to us how many men, who believes in his heart in the atoning blood shed on the cross of Calvary by Jesus Christ, and that He was the divine Son of God, can throw his religious belief to the wind and vote for a man for President like William Howard Taft, who is reported (of which we have no doubt) to be a member of a church entertaining and promulgating such a terrible doctrine as heretofore stated, which is infidelity pure and simple, and who seemed to have no regard for the Lord's day—Sunday—while a resident and governor-general of the Philippines and who holds the opinion that gambling is not a vice, but rather a contract between persons.

Such a man as Taft is certainly unfit to be President of this or any other nation.

No true Christian, who has really passed from "death until life," on learning of Mr. Taft's connection with the Unitarian church and its religious teachings, and his opinion of gambling and his disrespect for the Sabbath day when in the Philippine Islands, can vote for the Republican Presidential candidate without feeling condemned in his conscience.

Mr. Taft of late has been exhibiting himself a little bit that looks like hypocrisy, in the way of addressing an orthodox colored Baptist gathering, telling a Methodist pulpit on some occasion and also attending a Y. M. C. A. dedication we think. He had better withdraw from the church that he is said to be a member of, and of which there isn't any doubt, and then believe in his heart on the Lord Jesus Christ, that He is the Savior of the world—of all those who believe on Him—that He was the divine Son of God when here in the flesh, and believe that the blood He shed can wash away sin, before he "hob-nobs" around with his "bait" trying to catch the Christian vote. Mr. Taft can't deceive the reading and thinking Christians in any such a way as this.

As much as we admire Wm. J. Bryan, if he belonged to a church that does not believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ, nor in His precious blood that was shed on the tree to redeem a lost world, and opened race courses and started the horses on Sunday, (or any day,) as Mr. Taft is charged with by such a prominent Methodist as Rev. E. M. Randall, (which is ample proof of his guilt,) and assert that gambling is not a vice, but rather a contract between persons, as stated above, we would publicly denounce him as an improper person to sit in the seat that the noble Washington once held, and cast our vote for a man who believed that our Lord and Savior was not only a good man but God as well when He was here walking the hills of Palestine and the shores of the sea of Galilee preaching righteousness to a lost and dying world. But Mr. Bryan, we are happy to state, does not belong to a church of Mr. Taft's kind. He is a member of an orthodox church—the Presbyterian—a church that believes in the divinity of Jesus Christ, and also in His very precious blood that was spilled on Calvary for a lost race of people.

Hoping for and expecting a landslide for the great Nebraskan, the brainiest and most wonderful orator in America, or probably in the world, we remain, with much respect,

Yours respectfully,

CLARENCE M. HALL.

San Jose, Calif., Oct. 1, 1908.

SONGS UNSUNG.

Let no poet, great or small,
Say that he will sing a song;
For song cometh, if at all,
Not because we woo it long,
But because it suits its will,
Tired at last of being still.

Every song that has been sung
Was before it took a voice,
Waiting since the world was young,
For the poet of its choice.
O, if any, waiting be,
May they come to-day to me!

I am ready to repeat.
Whatsoever they impart;
Sorrow sent by them are sweet.
They know how to heal the heart;
Ay, and in the slightest strain
Something serious doth remain.

What are my white hairs forsooth,
And the wrinkles on my brow?
I have still the soul of youth,
Try me, merry Muses, now!
I can still with numbers fleet
Fill the world with dancing feet.

No, I am no longer young,
Old am I this many a year;
But my songs will yet be sung,
Though I shall not live to hear.
O, my son that is to be,
Sing my songs and think of me!

—Richard Henry Stoddard.

Evelina's Pupil

Evelina paused on the bridge and peering her slim little hands on the rough railing, looked down into the running water of the brook.

Jim was looking at her. He had just picked up courage to ask her to marry him, but she had as yet given him no answer.

Evelina was thinking. She meant to say no, of course, but it was somehow very hard to say—much harder than she would have thought possible.

She depended on Jim. She had depended on him ever since the first year she came to Boxberry and began to teach the district school. Jim had come to her a few months that first winter. She was 17 then, and he had been a year older. He was such a help to her in managing the other big boys, she remembered. Indeed, she doubted if she shouldn't have given up, discouraged, and gone somewhere else to teach, if it had not been for Jim.

He did not come to school after that one winter, for his sister's husband died, and Jim had to take care of her and her two children.

But though he left school, he kept up his friendship with the teacher. Hardly a Sunday passed that he didn't bring her something rare or curious or beautiful from woods or fields—for Sunday was his only leisure day. It was Jim who took her to singing schools and sociables in winter, and at moonlight skating and coasting parties it was he who put on her skates for her, and insisted on drawing her up the hills on his double runner. He wasn't obtrusive, like some of the others, either, but seemed to divine her moods, to talk when she was inclined to talk, to keep silent when silence pleased her, to go away when he was not wanted. Evelina sighed deeply as she turned from the brook and continued her walk, Jim by her side.

It was a lovely spring afternoon, and Evelina for the moment forgot her perplexities in rapturous enjoyment of the freshness and greenness and sweetness all about her, for she was a passionate lover of nature. Then the thought of Jim came, like a cloud. Evelina was very timid, and she reflected that it was to him she owed the delight of these peaceful Sunday walks in woodland roads. She felt so safe with Jim.

"May I come in too?" he asked, when they had entered the village and reached the house where Evelina boarded.

"Yes." The word came reluctantly, and there was a note of sadness in it. Why couldn't Jim understand her silence. Why, oh, why must he go and spoil their pleasant friendship?

They went into the stuffy little parlor and Evelina seated herself on the hair-cloth sofa.

Jim hesitated an instant, then came and sat beside her, but not very near. He did not dare.

"I wouldn't say a word long's I couldn't support a wife," he said, going on from where he had left off when they stopped at the bridge, "but now I've got that contract—and with all the buildings being put up here and in the towns round here, I'm likely to be doing better right along. I know I ain't good enough for you, but there ain't nobody in God's world would try harder to make you happy. There couldn't nobody want you as I do. The children need you, too, the worst kind."

Evelina sat silent, her face averted. "Seems as if you was there, I could go ahead and be somebody—get to be more fit for you. I—she choked a little—"ever since the first day I saw you, it's been in my mind that—that some time, perhaps, you'd—come home and you would be there—my wife—waiting—"

He glanced at her. There was a drawn look about her mouth, and he reproached himself.

"If you can't—if it ain't to be," he said bravely, "I won't bother you any more. I'll take myself away—out West, maybe—"

There was a startled expression in Evelina's eyes as she turned them full upon him. It occurred to her that Boxberry would be a very lonely place without Jim, though she didn't stop to dwell

on that; she thought how bad it would be for a young man to go away so far—how many pitfalls there were likely to be. Perhaps it was her duty—

But he was so different from the man she had dreamed of marrying. His clothes were shabby, his hands were large and red. He had a good face—a face to be trusted—but Evelina saw only the youthful beard that straggled over it, and the hair that needed cutting.

Evelina herself was the picture of trimness, from the top of her head to the soles of her feet—a pretty, dainty little creature.

She thought with shrinking of Jim's house and Jim's housekeeping, and of the two unkempt children, Jim's niece and nephew, whom he had adopted when his sister died.

Most of all she thought of Jim's ignorance and of his sins against his mother tongue; to the prim little schoolma'am these were almost worse than drinking or gambling. If he went West he would grow still more ignorant and illiterate.

At last Jim broke the long silence. "Will you marry me, Evelina?" There was another pause and then suddenly Evelina raised her serious gray eyes to his.

"Yes, James, I will."

It was more than he had dared to hope. The tears sprang to his eyes, and he could not speak. He leaned nearer and kissed her reverently, then rising hastily, walked to the window, where he stood, pretending to look out, till he could master his emotion.

So, in due time, Evelina became Mrs. Jim Foster, gave up her school, and took up her abode in Jim's untidy house.

She was a small person of great executive ability, and the disorderly rooms soon began to reflect her own exquisite neatness; the soiled curtains became snowy white, the glass in the windows shone, the grimy paint was cleaned, musty odors ceased to linger and order succeeded chaos.

The two children shared in the general regeneration, and came out of it really pretty and attractive. At first they were a little shy of "teacher," but their timidity quickly vanished, and they hung about her, seeming to like her all the more that she exacted obedience from them. If she was firm, she was yet kind and gentle, and if lessons were hard they knew that stories would be forthcoming afterward.

Jim came home half an hour early one afternoon. He had been married several months now. His eyes grew eager as he approached the house, and sparkled when he caught sight of Evelina in the yard.

When he came nearer he saw that she was raking up the twigs and old leaves that lay scattered about in the young grass.

Jim's face flushed.

"This is too hard work for you, little woman," he said, taking the rake from her gently. "Go sit on the steps and see me do the job. Where are the kids?"

"They are sitting in the opposite corners of the kitchen with their faces to the wall," Evelina replied tranquilly.

"Been cutting up?"

"Oh, no; I'm merely trying to strengthen their memories and cure them of the bad habit of using singular verbs with plural pronouns, and the past participle in place of the past tense."

"Oh!"

"They are coming out at half past five," she explained further.

"Tis that now," Jim said, looking at his watch, and at that moment there was a joyous whoop and the two young persons came rushing out like small cyclones. Seeing Evelina so handy, they made a dash for her, and let off some of their accumulated energy in nearly smothering her with embraces. She smiled, but offered no caress in return. Then they rushed upon Jim, with a demand for pennies, which they got, together with permission to go to the nearest store and spend them.

Jim raked the yard till not a twig or leaf marred its green surface, and then he came and sat on the step by Evelina.

"It does look better, doesn't it?" he said. "But don't try to do such work yourself again, little woman. You've only got to say the word, you know—just touch the button, and let me do the rest."

"Sometimes, James, I think it would be nice to have the house painted," suggested Evelina.

"So 't would, and we'll have it done right away, too."

Jim looked a different person. His hair was short, his face clean shaven. He was in his shirt sleeves, but the shirt was immaculate, and his boots shone.

Evelina gazed dreamily off into the distance. Jim looked at her wistfully. He wished he knew what she was thinking, but she never told him her thoughts and he felt a delicacy about asking. Somehow, though she was his wife and

so near, it yet seemed as if a long distance separated them. He was happy—yes, certainly—but not as happy as he had expected to be.

He looked at the few houses up and down the street, and seeing no one in sight he took Evelina's hand, which lay in her lap, and put it to his lips.

Evelina gave his hand a slight answering pressure, and smiled at him.

"I must go in and get ready the tea," she said.

Jim sat for awhile after she left him, and decided that he was very happy, after all. A man must not expect to have the whole earth.

Summer and autumn passed. Jim was a carpenter, and in winter there were days when he could not work at his trade. This spare time he spent in making many little conveniences for Evelina, and in repairs about the house. He had already painted the outside. In the long evenings he and Evelina studied and read together.

When spring came, Evelina was always standing at the door or at the window when Jim came home at night, and smiled when he waved his hand. When he came in he would draw her to him very gently, and kiss her once, on the cheek. He was very careful of her. She still seemed a person set apart, to be treated reverently.

Jim loved her more than ever, but it made him sorrowful to think how far above him she was. Sometimes he questioned whether he had not done her a great wrong in persuading her to marry him.

Summer came again. Jim had been married nearly a year and a half, and a dull sense of misery had taken possession of him. He was convinced that Evelina had never really cared for him. She seemed to dwell serene in a land of dreams where he was not allowed to enter, and he was very lonely.

Brooding over his troubles one day, Jim made a misstep and fell from a high scaffolding.

Evelina sat by Jim's bedside. It was evening now. Kindly disposed neighbors and friends had gone, and the two children were sleeping.

Evelina had no inclination to sleep. The clock slowly ticked away the hours. Twice she gave Jim the opiate, as she had been directed, then resumed her seat.

When at last Jim awoke the sun had long since risen, and Evelina was standing over him. There were tears in her eyes and her lips trembled.

Jim thought he understood.

"Don't feel bad, Evelina," he said weakly. "It is all right. I wasn't the one for you. You will be better off without me, and happier."

"You are not going to die, Jim. You will be out in a few days, the doctor says."

"Then why—"

But Evelina, falling to her knees, threw her arm about his neck, and pressing her face hard against his, began to sob bitterly.

Jim, with much pain, lifted his free hand and laid it caressingly on her hair.

"Don't, little wife!" he pleaded.

"I've been so blind," she said at last, controlling her sobs and lifting her head so that she could see his face—"so blind and foolish and heartless. I'm going to confess everything, Jim. I married you to save your soul and to improve you—or at least I deceived myself into thinking that was the reason. I—I looked down on you—you, who have always been so good and true and thoughtful and unselfish, and who were miles and miles above me! And I thought I didn't care very much for you, but—oh, Jim, if you had died I should never, never have been happy again!"

Jim looked at her, and the words he could not say said themselves through his shining eyes.—Pennsylvania Grit.

Seeing Ourselves.

"The man who can pick out the best picture of himself is a rare bird," said a photographer. "Even an author, who is reputedly a poor judge of his own work, exercises vast wisdom in selecting his best book compared with the person who tries to choose his best photograph. Every famous man or woman who has been photographed repeatedly has his favorite picture. Usually it is the worst in the collection. It shows him with an unnatural expression sitting or standing in an unnatural attitude."

"The inability to judge of his best picture must be due to the average man's ignorance as to how he really looks; or perhaps it can be partly attributed to a desire to look other than he does. A stout man will swear that the photograph most nearly like him is the one that makes him look thin, a thin man the one that makes him look stout, the solemn man selects the jolliest picture, the jovial man the most cadaverous. President Roosevelt is about the only man whose favorite picture is the one most photographers would pronounce the best, but then exceptional judgment on his part is expected all along the line."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

An Emergency.

"I'm in an awful hurry, judge," said the fair applicant for divorce.

"These affairs must take a regular course," responded the referee.

"Well," she went on, "be as quick as you can, anyway. You see, my husband has picked out his No. 2 and I have picked out my No. 2 and in case of delay we're afraid they'll marry each other."—Philadelphia Press.

A word to the wise is sufficient—if he is paying for it at the end of the long-distance telephone.



EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN AMERICA.

NO PERSON should get the idea from the statement of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the number of deaths from railroad accidents in the first three months of the present year was smaller than for any similar period since 1901, that railroads are exercising greater care of their patrons. Such is not the case, in the opinion of the commission, which attributes the decrease to the smaller number of trains operated and to the shorter hours of employees, due to business depression.

During those three months 728 persons were killed and 15,441 injured in railroad accidents. Of the killed, 67 were passengers, 194 were trainmen engaged in the operation of trains and 65 were trainmen who were killed in railroad yards.

There have been 1,190 collisions, all of which might have been avoided by use of the block signal system. In these collisions 62 persons were killed and 1,337 injured. There were also 1,442 derailments directly traceable to defects of roadbed or equipment. The neglect of operators, signalmen and trainmen caused 13 accidents, in which 3 persons were killed and 63 injured.

This is a greivous record, considering the ability that has been shown by Americans in other lines of business. Railroads appear to be an exception to the rule that greater efficiency marks the conduct of corporations every year.—Chicago Journal.

CONGRESS' GREAT SPENDING.

THE aggregate of all the appropriations made by Congress this year reaches the abnormal sum of \$1,088,804,894, or more than \$88,000,000 in excess of the budget of the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that the river and harbor bill, which last year carried an appropriation of \$37,000,000, was omitted. About one-half of the increase is chargeable to the army and navy, \$23,000,000 for the latter and \$16,000,000 for the former. The army and navy, by the way, are becoming expensive necessities, and annually cost nearly \$100,000,000 each. In fact, so enormous were the appropriations that Representative Tawney, the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, felt called upon to apologize for their excessive size, while the Democrats, through Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, presented comparative figures that are almost as startling. Mr. Fitzgerald asserted, for instance, that the expenditure during the four Roosevelt years, 1906-1909, amounted to \$3,428,000,000, while during the civil war years, 1862-1865, they reached only \$3,394,000,000. According to Mr. Fitzgerald, never but once in our history did the expenditures of our government reach the thousand million dollar mark. During the fiscal year 1865, when the country was in the throes of the bloody and expensive civil war, the expenditures aggregated \$1,394,655,000, of which \$1,030,630,400 were for the maintenance of the army. To-day, in a time of profound

peace, the nation is spending more money than it did in the time of civil war. Very few people appreciate the fact that while Great Britain's navy in 1907 cost \$149,000,000, the United States navy in 1908 will cost \$122,000,000, a sum as great as the expense of the French and German navy combined. The maintenance of the army is also reaching a figure which places this country on a par with the military nations of Europe.—Henry L. West, in the Forum.

THE TROLLEY.

ONE of the greatest adjuncts to modern civilization is the trolley. It brings the city to the country, the country to the city, and binds each together with a closer community of interest than ever was possible before. The tired workers of the city it brings to the enjoyment of the cool air, green trees, the shaded ponds and streams, the peace and restfulness of the countryside. Those suffering from the monotony and ennui of rural life it brings to the city, to the kaleidoscopic changes and excitements of the streets, to the mart, the theater, the church and the lecture room. Thus it gives the recreation which is found in change to the urban as well as to the rural dweller and increases the enjoyment of life for both.

There are to-day nearly 40,000 miles of electric railways in the United States, and the network of connecting lines is extending with wonderful rapidity. Millions are invested in the business, which has become in many quarters a sharp competitor with the steam cars in passenger transportation. A considerable express and freight business is springing up on many lines, and soon the trolley will have problems for solution just the same as the steam railroads. In rural sections the trolley is working a revolution in values. It is developing hamlets and towns and villages and building up recreation places for both the urban and rural dweller. By bringing the former from the heated, crowded streets into the pure and invigorating atmosphere of the country it is performing the part of a physician, which is not the least among its blessings.—Utica Globe.

ENGLAND'S NAVY EVER READY.

GREAT BRITAIN is not only building enough ships to keep herself in numbers and tonnage equal to any two rival powers; she is also keeping the personnel of her navy up to the mark, and is providing—as at Rosyth—dockyards and naval bases ample in equipment and convenient in location. Tremendous as is the display of power in the number of ships in the North Sea, her demonstration of readiness to use them all efficiently is even more impressive. To have sent out this mighty fleet with scratch crews might have been better than nothing. To send it out with ample and amply trained complements is an achievement fit to command the admiration of the world.—New York Tribune.

ELEVATOR SERVICE IN ROME.

Tenants of Apartment House May

Ride Up, but Must Walk Down.

Why central heating, running water, electric lights and elevator service is not just as possible in Italy as anywhere else in the civilized world is a problem. Now, for instance, a new apartment house here on Monte Pincio proudly proclaims its "lift." Largely the apartment houses are devoid of this convenience, and one mounts to the six or seven stories on his two feet, as best he may.

But the workings of this "lift" of which the domicile is so proud are like the ways of Providence, past finding out. It does not stop at all on the first floor. Of course, any one, from the Roman point of view, would walk up one flight! But it actually does stop at the second, third, fourth and fifth floors; then it skips the sixth floor, but stops on the roof. On that eminence you emerge from your "lift"—walk across it to the other side of the house, walk down a flight of cold stone stairs in a dark passage and, presto! you have "arrived" at last! You are at the entrance to the apartment on the sixth floor.

When you again descend to the street you go out in the dark, cold corridor and walk down the entire six flights of stone stairs. The wildest Roman dream would not conceive the idea of one's being so extravagant and exacting as to think of going down in the elevator!

This is by no means an extreme example of the curious mechanical clumsiness of Italy. They have absolutely no mechanical genius and they will not allow foreigners to come in and exercise theirs. I am told that if an American or an English capitalist wished to erect apartment houses or any other buildings in Rome he would find that he would not be allowed to buy materials or hire workmen, and that his way would be blocked by every sort of obstacle. The Italian is extremely jealous of his own country.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Another Victim.

Anachronisms are as common now as in the days of Shakespeare. Safety-pins have been found in the excavations of cities buried long before the Christian era. A conversation reported in Tit-Bits sounds plausible, considered in the light of history. What is may have been.

Two country youths were on a visit to London. They went into the British Museum and there saw a mummy, over which hung a card, on which was printed, "B. C. 87."

They were very mystified, and one said, "What do you make of it, Bill?" "Well," said Bill, "I should say it was the number of the motor-car that killed him."

BUDDHIST PRAYING WHEEL.



Praying wheels are in common use among the Buddhists of the Orient. The arrangement consists usually of a little box of prayers printed on paper, which is whirled around by the hand, the pious one believing that with every revolution he is laying up as great a store of merit as though he had recited all the prayers with which the box is filled. Sometimes the praying wheel consists of a cylinder, set upright and revolving on an axis. In this cylinder are arranged, one on top of the other, sheets of paper upon which the prayers are written. The sheets must be wound on the axis from left to right and the wheel when set in motion must revolve in the opposite direction, so that the writing passes in front of the person turning the wheel in the way in which it is read, from left to right. If made to revolve from right to left it is held sacrilegious.

The picture of the Japanese Buddhist priest and praying wheel reproduced herewith was taken at the great temple of Zenkoji, at Nakano, Japan, where there are two of them. They are comparatively rare in Japan, only the Tendai and Shingon sects of Buddhists using them.

Mapmaking.

The earliest maps of which we have any knowledge were made in Egypt. They were wooden tablets, on which were traced land and sea, roads, rivers, highways, etc. Marinus of Tyre, 150 A. D., was the first to attempt a map on scientific principles. The maps in use by the Greeks and Romans were fairly accurate, so far as they went, but

those in use during the middle ages were alarmingly inaccurate. It is only within recent years, say since the middle of the last century, that it was possible to make a complete and reliable map of the world, and even yet the best map is subject to slight changes.—New York American.

If you wait until you are called you may be too late for breakfast.

COAST EVENTS BRIEFLY TOLD

Condensed, Interesting Items of
News Gleaned From Varied
and Numerous Sources.

An Interesting Assemblage of Paragraphs
That Give a Readable Review of
Important Occurrences Dur-
ing the Past Week.

Oroville.—The rate of taxation in Butte county has been fixed at \$2.05.

Oroville.—Twenty-five rooms, to cost \$4000, are to be added to the Odd Fellows' home at Thermalito.

Santa Rosa.—Bert Jacobs was sentenced to fourteen months in San Quentin by Judge Seawell for horse stealing.

Yreka.—The supervisors have turned down a petition signed by 500 persons who want a local option ordinance in Siskiyou county.

Willows.—Glenn county's rate of taxation this year will be \$2.25. Last year it was \$1.80; 35 cents is levied for the Gianelli bridge fund.

San Francisco.—The coining of eagles and \$20 gold pieces has been stopped here, pending further instructions from Washington.

Yreka.—The tax rate in Siskiyou county has been fixed at \$1.45, the lowest in the county's history. The \$2 hospital poll tax is abolished.

San Mateo.—The city council set the tax rate for the coming year on the part of the municipality at \$1.06, the same rate as maintained during the last fiscal quarter.

San Bernardino.—The supervisors fixed the tax rate at \$2.20, distributed as follows: General fund, .784; hospital fund, .16; school fund, .256; road fund, .06. Total inside cities, \$1.60; total outside cities, \$2.20.

Petaluma.—The city of Petaluma has purchased from W. A. Giles a 12-acre tract of land below town, in the district known as Newtown. The property will be used as a sewer farm for the benefit of the city. The price paid was \$2300.

Irrington.—After admitting to the court that he believed he fired the shot which killed Karl Moller on the marsh near the Albrae Gun Club, John Rea, keeper of the preserves of that club, was held to answer to the Superior Court on a charge of murder.

San Francisco.—While working on a staging at Pine and Leavenworth streets, Edward Kane, a painter, lost his balance and fell headlong to the pavement, 35 feet below. He sustained a fracture of the skull from which he died an hour later in the emergency hospital.

Palo Alto.—The Board of Freeholders reconsidered its action in creating a council of 21 members, placing the membership at 15. The freeholders intend to keep a tight rein on corporations, as the life of any franchise, according to the motion adopted, will be not more than 40 years.

Fresno.—While seeking to rescue her pet horse from a burning barn, Mrs. B. G. Bedig was kicked by the frightened animal and injured so severely that she was unable to make her escape from the flaming structure. Her mother-in-law rushed in and rescued her. The horse was burned to death.

Petaluma.—John Gallagher, a resident of this State since 1847, died last week. He was born in Ireland in 1822 and came around the horn in one of the first immigrant ships to reach this coast. Gallagher always claimed the distinction of having raised the first American flag in Santa Barbara. He was a Mexican War veteran.

Berkeley.—Every pupil of the school department of this city will be examined physically by the members of the board of health, according to an announcement made by the school superintendent. Special attention will be paid to ocular and auditory defects and a complete report of the work of the health board will be filed with the school authorities.

Seattle.—Believing there is no chance of a settlement of the rate war troubles with the Canadian Pacific, the International Steamship Company announced a cut in the Vancouver rate from \$2 the round trip to \$1.75. The rate of 50 cents the round trip between Seattle and Victoria on the American boats went into effect last week, being the same rate as offered by the Canadian line.

San Francisco.—The Grau Packing company, charged by the State Board of Health with violating the pure food law in selling Worcestershire sauce containing the added deleterious ingredient, benzoic acid, for a preservative, was fined \$25 by Police Judge Conlan and Caston Dravellon, a candy store proprietor of the Mission, was fined \$25 on a charge of selling candy caramels containing paraffin.

REFUSES TO PAY TAX TO TOWN.

San Mateo Unable to Collect Money Due From Street Railway Corporation.

San Mateo.—The city authorities are endeavoring to collect the money due them from the United Railroads under the terms of the franchise granted them by the municipality, but have failed. The franchise calls for the payment of 2 per cent of the gross receipts of the railroad to the city, but a written demand for a remittance has as yet been unheeded.

Two views have been advanced as to the amount of money that is due the city. In traveling to San Francisco the first fare of 20 cents is collected in the city limits and the second fare of 5 cents at the county line, the same method prevailing for all stations north of Burlingame. If the 2 per cent tax applies to all the fares collected in the city limits, the municipality will have a large sum due it from the corporation, but if it should be decided that it applies to only those sums necessary for riding in the city limits the amount would be very small.

Japs Hammer Immigration Bars.

Sacramento.—S. Takesaki, a representative of the Japanese association of the Sacramento valley, has just returned from a trip to Japan, whither he went to confer with Baron Hayashi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The purpose of Takesaki was to try to induce the Japanese government to insist that the United States lower the immigration bars so that the little brown men could settle in the Sacramento valley. The mission failed, but the Government consented to send over the wives and families of men who are now in California.

Hope to Prevent Stream's Pollution.

Sacramento.—The dumping of debris into the American river by the dredge mine owners in the vicinity of Folsom has aroused the board of trustees and steps are to be taken at once to prevent the pollution of the stream in the future. A committee consisting of Mayor White, Corporation Counsel Platnauer and City Engineer Randle was appointed to investigate the matter. If it is found that the dredgers are responsible for the debris in the stream suit will be brought against them.

Accidentally Kills Father.

Albany, Ore.—Dr. John H. Irvine was shot and instantly killed by his son, Baxter Irvine, at his farm near Tallmann. The killing was accidental. Dr. Irvine was shooting squirrels and when finished he placed his rifle on a pile of grain sacks, covering it with burlap. Later, when standing by the sacks, his son, not knowing of the rifle, started to pull the burlap down. The gun was discharged, the bullet passing through Dr. Irvine's breast, causing instant death.

Seems to Like Jail Life.

Alameda.—Charles Bell, holder of the police record for being arrested more times than any other Alamedan during 1908, was last week sentenced by Justice Tappan on two charges. He received three months in the county jail for disturbing the peace and three months in the city prison for drunkenness. Upon completing the first sentence he will have to serve the second if he returns to Alameda.

Immense Fruit Shipments.

Sacramento.—All records for freight shipments over the Southern Pacific lines through this city were broken last week when 800 loaded cars were hauled over the summit in two days for the East. The heavy shipment is accounted for in the extraordinary amount of canned salmon from Columbia River that is brought by steamship to San Francisco and then sent East by rail.

Officer Prevents Suicide.

San Francisco.—Sized with a suicidal mania, Carl Vezin, a retired laundry owner, threw himself on the rails in front of an approaching Southern Pacific train at Eighteenth and Harrison streets. Special Officer Laplace forcibly removed the man from his perilous position and conveyed him to the Central Emergency Hospital. He has been charged with insanity.

Horses Lost in Fire.

San Luis Obispo.—Fire destroyed a large barn on the Santa Margarita ranch of the Reese estate recently and sixteen horses were burned to death, including one very valuable stallion and two prize saddle horses.

Was Conscientious Bookkeeper.

Los Angeles.—Daniel Ehrnback, 52 years of age, a bookkeeper for the Anaheim Brewing company, committed suicide, presumably because of worry over clerical errors in his books.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE NATIONAL POLITICAL ARENA

Cincinnati, O.—Senator Foraker last week issued a statement replying to the recent charges made by W. R. Hearst and President Roosevelt. In addition he bitterly assailed Hearst, Taft and the President, charging Taft with consorting with Standard Oil magnates himself and declaring that President Roosevelt's actions indicate a guilty conscience.

Foraker declares that the President showed bias in accepting as true all the charges. He denies that he acted improperly in accepting employment from Standard Oil Company, says that there was no secret about it and produces letters to prove that after the Government began its attack on Standard Oil he declined to accept a retainer from them. He charged that Hearst had other letters in addition to those which he gave over and that these other letters, if made public at the same time, would have shown how harmless was his connection with the Standard Oil people.

Chicago.—C. N. Haskell, Governor of Oklahoma and treasurer of the National Democratic Committee, last week resigned from the committee by order of William J. Bryan.

Haskell came to Chicago with Robert Rose, private secretary to Mr. Bryan. He had a conference with Josephus Daniels, National Committeeman from North Carolina, and Martin J. Wade, from Iowa.

They declared that, in view of the exposures of W. R. Hearst, with regard to Haskell's connection with the Standard Oil and the attempted bribery of Attorney-General Monnett of Ohio, it was imperative that the treasurer should step down and out.

Daniels said that as the President had followed up Hearst's exposure with a crusade of his own against Haskell, the effect would be ruinous to Bryan's chances and that Bryan was justified in ousting his friend in the effort to save himself and the ticket. At first Haskell was inclined to be obstinate. He reiterated what he had already said in interviews—that he "had Roosevelt where he wanted him"—and that he would "fight him with his own weapons," but his advisers urged him not to set himself

above the party's chances.

Upon learning that Haskell was in the city, a crowd of political reporters gathered at the Annex and besieged the treasurer's room. He refused to see them and they sent in a list of questions to him. The first was: "Have you resigned?"

The sheet of paper came back with "No" in large bold characters, written opposite. Ten minutes later word came from the council that Mr. Haskell had reconsidered and had decided that, in the interests of harmony and to "prevent the possibility of putting Bryan in a bad light before the public," it would be best for him to relinquish the treasurership and retire from the National Committee.

Washington.—General T. Coleman Dupont of Delaware, head of the bureau of campaign speakers of the National Republican Committee, has resigned as head of that bureau and also as a member of the executive committee on the National Committee. It is said that the President wrote a letter to Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock suggesting that Dupont's connection with the so-called powder trust made him unsuitable for official connection with the committee.

Chicago.—Returns from the first canvass of the Far West, made under the system inaugurated by Chairman Hitchcock and Secretary Hayward of the Republican National Committee, indicate, according to statements made at Republican headquarters, that Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado will be carried by Taft and Sherman.

New York.—Democratic State Chairman Connors made public figures of his preliminary canvass of the State, which, he said, show that Bryan will carry the State by 100,000 plurality.

San Francisco.—The Republican State Central Committee is planning to open the National campaign in this State early in October. Already more than forty spellbinders from different parts of the State have been enlisted for the canvass, and General George Stone, chairman of the campaign committee, expects that a big oratorical gun or two will come out from the East.

SQUIRRELS UNFIT FOR FOOD VERDICT OF HEALTH BOARD

San Francisco.—Squirrel saute is soon to be a thing of the past, if an ordinance recommended by the Board of Health and health committee of the Board of Supervisors is adopted. The proposed ordinance makes it a misdemeanor to sell, or offer to sell, ground squirrels in the city and county of San Francisco.

The health authorities contend that the squirrels are more or less infected with disease which has in some cases been transmitted to human beings, causing death in several instances, the most recent being a case in the interior of the State.

In practically the entire farming section of the State the ground squirrel is regarded as a pest, owing to the damage it does to crops. Farmers have welcomed market hunters in their pursuit of squirrels, and millions of the little animals have been sold in the cities about the bay, sometimes being served under their own name, but frequently in the cheaper restaurants they furnish the meat for rabbit or other kinds of game pies.

If the proposed ordinance is adopted the hunters will have to abandon their calling or find a new market for their game.

BOND OF UNITY CEMENTED BY VISIT OF BATTLESHIPS

San Francisco.—Venour Nathan, secretary of the Immigration League of Australia, writes to the press of San Francisco under date of August 28:

"At a meeting of our League today, Friday, the day after your fleet left Sydney, I was instructed to send you the following message to the people of the United States:

"The happy visit of your great fleet will never be forgotten by us. Its keynote has been the absence of formality, the homely feeling, the genuine

friendliness between our guests and ourselves.

"As Britons and advocates of a great Anglo-Saxon brotherhood, we have been glad to meet your officers and men and to know from personal observation that the old ties of race, tongue, religious toleration and freedom of speech are but stepping stones to a great interchange of ideas and peoples.

"May it ever be thus.

"I am yours faithfully,

"VENOUR NATHAN.

"Hon. Secretary."

CALIFORNIA BOTTOM LANDS PRODUCE GOOD RICE CROPS

Stockton.—Experiments that have been made this season by Richard R. Smith show conclusively that rice can be raised at a good profit along the river bottom lands of California. Although he did not always have water at the proper time for rice, and cattle broke into the field, the rice grew well and clearly indicated that it would make a good crop if properly attended by the grower.

There is a lot of land in the California river districts that can be devoted

to rice culture with good results, as the irrigation of the fields can be made without having to pump the water, which is usually necessary in many of the southern States where rice is successfully grown. Smith has been interesting local farmers in the proposition, and it is believed that next year quite an acreage on the lowlands will be seeded to rice, which grows unusually luxuriant in this climate. The particular variety of rice to be planted here is to be determined by experts.

NAVY TO BUY FLYING MACHINES.

Four Aeroplanes, With Speed of Forty Miles an Hour, Are Wanted.

Washington.—Convinced of the practicability of the heavier-than-air flying machine in Naval operations, the Navy Department will shortly advertise specifications for proposals for the purchase of several such craft. Lieutenant George C. Sweet of the Bureau of Equipment, who was detailed to observe the performance of the Wright aeroplane at Fort Meyer, is now working on the specifications. These will call for four heavier-than-air machines, each to have a speed of forty miles an hour for four hours without landing, with a cruising radius of 200 miles.

Would Make Monument Wireless Station.

Washington.—To President Roosevelt will be left the decision of the question whether the Washington monument is to be used as a wireless telegraph station for the purpose of conducting experiments with ships at sea and possibly across the Atlantic ocean. Such a request has been before the authorities for some time. Vigorous opposition has manifested itself on the ground that to put the great monolith to such practical purposes would be desecration.

Puts Ban on Auto's Wail.

Sacramento.—"The honk-honk is all right, but nix on the wail; it's peace disturbance." In these instructions to patrolmen Chief of Police Sullivan has served notice that the automobile siren will not be allowed in Sacramento. The ruling comes as the result of many complaints that chauffeurs have been in the habit of scooting through the city's streets at midnight, leaving in their wake hideous wails that penetrated sleeping apartments and murdered slumber like Macbeth.

Child Killed by Eagle.

Seattle.—The little daughter of David Chisholm of Eagle's Nest, Alaska, was carried away by a huge American eagle last July, and three weeks later her torn and mangled body was found in the eagle's nest and the bird captured. John Kalem bought the bird and shipped it to this city, where it was placed on exhibition in his store for a few days. Last week State Game Warden Henry Rief ordered the release of the captive bird.

"Spider" Weir Takes Last Count.

Boston.—"Ike" Weir, the "Belfast Spider," has fought his last fight—a game fight against a lingering illness. After a year of the battle he has taken the final count. The former featherweight champion of the world lies dead in his home at 181 Chelsea street, Charlestown. Weir was known to thousands as a manly fighter, always "on the level." He was born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1868.

Ship, Crew and Passengers Lost.

San Francisco.—The Star of Bengal, a steel bark belonging to the Alaska Packers' Association, is a total wreck on the rocks on the west side of Coronation island, on the Alaska coast. Of crew and passengers, numbering 137 men, 110 lost their lives. Nine were whites and the rest Asiatics. The bark carried a cargo of 54,000 cases of salmon which will prove a total loss.

Inhaled Too Much Gas.

Berkeley.—For 24 hours after inhaling gas, W. N. Nickerson, a carpenter living at 2542 Durant avenue, was at the point of death, but his life was saved after hard work. Nickerson had been fixing a leak in a gaspipe in the basement of his home and inhaled a large quantity of gas. He did not feel any bad effects for several hours, when he was taken violently ill.

Hawaiian Congressman Angers Countrymen

Honolulu.—Considerable indignation has been aroused among the Hawaiians here by a speech delivered by Congressional Delegate Kalaniana'ole in urging the nomination of John C. Lane of the territorial senate for mayor of the city. Kalaniana'ole said he favored Lane for the place because an Hawaiian would be apt to favor those of his own race too greatly.

Drouth Stops Coke Industry.

Morgantown, W. Va.—On account of scarcity of water 900 coke ovens have shut down, throwing nearly 1000 men out of employment. The Sabraton plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company, employing 875 men, was forced to close and cannot resume until after heavy rains fall.

Cholera Epidemic Receding.

Manila.—The cholera epidemic in this city is rapidly receding. The authorities hope to have it stamped out before the fleet arrives.

WHAT THE WORLD HAS BEEN DOING

Important Happenings of the Past
Week Tersely Related in
Short Paragraphs.

Current Events in Every Part of the Globe

Gathered by Many Correspondents
and Briefly Reviewed for the
Benefit of Our Readers.

Denver.—The sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows decided to hold the convention of 1909 in Seattle.

Vienna.—Countess Szecsenyi, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, expects a visit from the stork late in October or early in November.

North Creek, N. Y.—Five thousand men are engaged in fighting the forest fires in the Adirondacks. At least 50,000 acres of valuable forest lands are on fire.

Washington.—Dr. W. J. McGee of the geological survey, who has returned to this city from the Adirondacks, says the damage being done in that section by forest fires is \$1,000,000 a day.

Asuncion, Paraguay.—The Government has unearthed a plot against it organized by members of the negro party. All the conspirators were taken into custody and a state of siege has been proclaimed.

Hackensack, N. J.—August Eberhardt, charged with the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Ottilie Eberhardt, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 30 years in prison. He killed his aunt to obtain her life insurance.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—John Murray Dowie, aged 83 years, father of John Alexander Dowie, the founder of Zion City, and who was repudiated by his son, died last week at the home of his son's widow on White lake, Muskegon county.

Toulon, France.—During gunnery drill last week on the French armored cruiser La Touche Treville one of the big turret guns exploded, completely wrecking the after turret and killing outright the entire gun crew of thirteen men.

Helena, Mont.—The State Board of Land Commissioners has granted the Northern Pacific a right of way for a new line of railroad from Glendive to Mondak in eastern Montana. It will traverse the route of the new Government canal.

Baltimore, Md.—Joe Gans, the dethroned champion, has mapped out a new course. He is going abroad to show King Edward and the other nobility of England that though beaten by Battling Nelson he is still a great fighter. He wants to box John Bull's best before the king.

Cincinnati.—"Governor" John Robinson, aged 75 years, the millionaire circus proprietor, was married last week at Clarksville, Tenn., where his show was exhibiting, to Miss Maud Logan, aged 30, a handsome trained nurse who has been traveling with and nursing Robinson during a protracted illness.

Pittsburg.—The prolonged drought in wetter and northwestern Pennsylvania and in bordering counties of Ohio and West Virginia, and forest fires for which the drought is responsible, have caused a total damage already of millions of dollars from the destruction of lumber, growing timber and farm crops.

New York.—Daniel J. Sully, the former "cotton king," who twice won and lost large fortunes by speculation in the cotton market, and who then went heavily into the soap making business, only to fail again some months ago, has gone to work for a salary. He has been employed by a firm of stock brokers at \$10,000 a year.

New York.—Some of the eastern horsemen bound for the winter races in California are considering the plan of stopping off at Houston for the races beginning November 9 and continuing ten days. The purses have been raised and there will be a daily handicap of \$500 and two stakes of \$1000 each to be decided during the meeting.

New York.—F. M. Howarth, the artist, who originated "E. Z. Mark" and other familiar comic characters, died last week at his home at Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia. His reputation began when he made humorous drawings for Puck, with which publication he was connected for many years. Later he drew for other papers. He was about 45 years old.

St. Petersburg.—The sinister legend that the physicians of St. Petersburg caused the epidemic by poisoning the waters of the Neva as well as the fruits sold in the general markets, still persists among the people, although the press is conducting an educational campaign against this superstition. The police have arrested several for spreading this rumor and intend to make summary examples of them.

POLITICAL

For Judge of the Superior Court

M. H. HYLAND
(Present Incumbent)

Regular Democratic Nominee
Election, Tuesday Nov. 3, 1908

For Judge of the Superior Court

GEO. W. WALDORF

Regular Democratic Nominee
Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908

For Judge of the Superior Court

P. F. GOSBEY

Regular Republican Nominee
Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908

For Judge of the Superior Court

JOHN E. RICHARDS
(Present Incumbent)

Regular Republican Nominee
Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908

FOR STATE SENATOR
(27th District)

GEO. S. WALKER

(Present Incumbent)
Regular Republican Nominee
Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908

FOR SUPERVISOR
(Fifth District)

GEORGE J. CAREY

Regular Democratic Nominee
Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908

Comrade Calvin Bates, a hero of the Civil War, delivered a very interesting lecture at the high school on Monday, which was greatly enjoyed by the scholars, the old soldiers and others present. He was one of the very first to enlist and was a bugler. He has a picture of President Lincoln and himself taken together, after he had been liberated from prison, which he prizes very highly. He has been giving his lecture in the many school houses throughout America. He lives at Santa Cruz.

Additional Tax Rate Figures.

For the benefit of our readers we present a few additional figures relative to this year's tax rate. The State and County combined are as follows:

State Tax, .40; Current Expense, .32; Infirmary Fund, .08; General School Fund, .25; Salary Fund, .17; Bond Fund, 1907, .02; Road tax on all property outside cities and towns, .40; total tax, \$1.64.

The taxes in the school districts surrounding Campbell follow: Cambrian—High School bond 1 cent, High School maintenance, 22 cents; total 23 cents.

Campbell—High School bond, 1 cent; High School maintenance, 22 cents; total 23 cents.

Hamilton—High School bond, 1 cent; High School maintenance, 22 cents; total 23 cents.

Los Gatos—High School bond, 7 cents; High School maintenance, 29 cents; total 36 cents.

Morgan Hill—District bond, 38 cents; High School bond, 2 cents; High School maintenance, 33 cents; total 73 cents.

Mountain View—District bond, 6 cents; High School bond, 5 cents; High School maintenance, 28 cents; total 39 cents.

Palo Alto—District bond, 7 cents; High School bond, 13 cts.; High School maintenance, 55 cents; total 75 cents.

Gilroy—District bond, 6 cents; High School maintenance, 38 cents; total 44 cents.

San Tomas—High School bond, 1 cent; High School maintenance, 22 cents; total 23 cents.

It will be seen that Palo Alto has the highest school tax rate, 75 cents, and Campbell Union High School District the lowest, 23 cents, where a high school is maintained.

Last Sunday morning a large number were present to hear Dr. Keisler and Dr. Edna Beck-Keisler, missionaries from India. It proved to be an interesting service, the account of the work in that country, the many rare curios exhibited and the singing in the Sunday School service by Dr. Keisler and wife of native songs, was unique. After a year's visit in this country they will return to their work. Dr. Edna Keisler has many friends here who were pleased to greet her again.

PRESS NOTES

The Fraternal Aid Association will meet on this Friday evening in an adjourned session. There will be a class of candidates to be balloted for as a result of the energetic labors of State Organizer Lacy and wife, who have been here for a few days, boosting Palm Leaf Council. There is a lively contest going on here for new members and the "Pasadena" plan will be explained to those present on Friday evening, when it is hoped that all members will be present.

Lee Hutchins came over from Turlock a few days ago to accompany his wife and children home, they having been visiting here for some time.

In this issue appears the political card of P. F. Gosbey, who aspires to the Superior Court Judgeship as one of the republican nominees. There are few, if any, able lawyers in San Jose than Perley F. Gosbey, and his friends are legion. His character and standing in the community are the very best.

In another column of this paper will be found the political card of Judge John E. Richards, who is one of the two republican nominees for Superior Judge. He was appointed by Governor Gillett to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Rhodes. As a lawyer he is exceedingly able and he has many friends who wish to see him retained on the bench.

Mrs. Foster, a friend of Miss Lewis, formerly of the Deaconess Training School in San Francisco, came home with Miss Lewis from Pacific Grove to spend a few days here.

The Epworth League monthly business meeting and social will be held on this Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Bogert.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Wade have been enjoying a visit from their cousin, Miss Weston, from San Francisco.

G. W. Page has been at Eva for some time getting out wood, which he is shipping here.

Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Angwin have returned from their visit to England and have been returned to the Methodist pastorate at Vallejo, where they have been stationed for many years.

Miss Pearl Berdrow arrived home Friday from a couple of months visiting in Texas and Nebraska. Miss Berdrow will resume her position as school teacher at Morgan Hill next Monday.—Sunnyvale Standard.

Mrs. D. H. Coates has a son in business at Rawhide, Nevada, and was one of the very few who escaped being burned out in the recent great fire there. He was not so fortunate last week for his place was dynamited, the act being done by some one through revenge. Luckily no one was in the building at the time as the structure was ruined. Mrs. Coates has not heard the full particulars.

Next Sunday evening there will be usual bi-monthly union services of the two church congregations, this meeting to be held at the Congregational church. Rev. J. F. Kellogg will preach.

Bibb-Austin Nuptials.

On Wednesday, September 30, the wedding ceremony of Mr. Harmon Bibb and Miss Frances Austin occurred at the home of the bride's mother on Sunnyside avenue, the Rev. Geo. E. Atkinson officiating.

None but immediate relatives and friends were present and after the ceremony the happy couple left for the city on a short honeymoon trip.

The bride is a charming Campbell young lady who has a host of friends, while the groom has grown to manhood here and is well and favorably known.

The Press wishes them a happy wedded life.

Football Played by Horses.

When Buffalo Bill's Wild West comes to town there will be displayed as one of the many features with that superior organization a game of football on horseback, something entirely new in the line of equestrian sports. The demonstration of this new game has been one of the most popular features of the exhibition wherever it has been seen and as it has the added virtue of novelty, it is sure to be interesting to all beholders. It is played with a large ball, half as big as the ordinary horse, upon the regulation girdiron, with goals at both ends of the Wild West's vast arena.

The horses are padded at the knees and grotesquely caprisoned with all the pads and masks of the regulation football player. The riders direct their ponies against the ball and by bumping it with their knees, shoving and kicking it, attain the goal. There is strong element of comedy in the make-up of the ponies and their antics and the humorous feature is one of the most attractive sides of the sport.

Whether or not football on horseback will divide the attention of Americans with pony polo remains to be seen, but in England it has been tried, and gained considerable popularity among the country clubs that go in for equestrian sports. This is the first time the game has been presented in America, and the first time it has ever been seen in an amusement arena. There is sure to be considerable interest in this feature of the Wild West, although it is only one of the many numbers on a program of rare interest.

Western Pacific Active.

The Western Pacific will soon begin the regular operation of its 925 miles of road between Salt Lake City and San Francisco. The company is now receiving applications for positions at its offices in the Mills Building, San Francisco. The company is following the example of many other railroads and large employers of labor in excluding men who are addicted to the use of liquors. Assistant Engineer McCartney, to whom the applications are made, explains that the Western Pacific will have none but sober men in its operating department. He mentions a disaster on the Santa Fe that cost the railroad \$280,000, brought two limited trains into collision, smashed the locomotives, burned the cars, and killed several persons, because of some befuddled order.—Morgan Hill Times.

No Excuse for Billboards.

There is absolutely no excuse for the municipality which allows the billboard to do as he pleases with her streets and avenues and parks and public places—teaching lessons which should not be taught, littering streets with rubbish, adding to the health and propagation of the rodent by the paste dropped on the sidewalks and streets, and doing it all without the payment of one dollar of tax on his investment.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Stung Again!

Sheriff Langford and Deputy Howard Buffington are on their way back from Sherman, Texas, whither they went with requisition papers to bring Hatfield, the Dunham suspect. He proved not to be the man though he bore a striking resemblance, and even "Buff" was kept guessing before he would give an answer as to whether it was Dunham or not. Thus another clue has gone glimmering.

Miss Adra Eaton has gone to the city for an extended trip.



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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF MARTHA J. WATSON, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Martha J. Watson, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this Notice, to the Administrator at the office of L. D. Bohnett, in the Bank of San Jose Building, in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, State of California, said office being the place selected by said Administrator for the transaction of the business connected with said estate. San Jose, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1908.

IRVING S. WATSON, Administrator of the estate of Martha J. Watson, Deceased.
L. D. Bohnett, Attorney for Administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Santa Clara.

In the Matter of the Estate of Lydia M. Mack, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given.—That in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Santa Clara, made on the 4th day of September, 1908, in the matter of the estate of Lydia M. Mack, deceased, the undersigned administratrix of said estate will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder, subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on and after September 28, 1908, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, all the right, title and interest and estate of said Lydia M. Mack, deceased, in or to said real property, at the time of her death, and all the right, title and interest that the estate of said deceased has acquired by operation of law or otherwise, since the date of the death of said deceased, in or to said real property.

That the said pieces of property to be sold are those certain lots, pieces or parcels of and situate, lying and being in the County of Santa Clara, State of California, and described as follows, to-wit:—

Lot No. 4 of the Campbell Tract at Campbell, California, as shown on a Map of said Tract of Record in Book "C" of Maps at Page 49, Records of Santa Clara County, State of California.

Also Lot No. 9 of Thomas Addition No. 1 of Campbell, California, as shown upon a Map of said Addition recorded in Book "T" of Maps at Page 67, Records of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, together with all improvements upon said real property.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash in Gold Coin, ten per cent payable at time of sale and the balance on confirmation of this Court. Both pieces to be sold in one parcel or in subdivisions. Bids received on both or on each one separately.

Bids or offers must be in writing and may be made and left at the Law Offices of H. A. Hardinge, Rooms 10-12 Knox Block, San Jose, Cal., or delivered to said administratrix, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court at any time after the first publication of this notice and before making the sale. Dated at expense of purchaser.

Deed Sept. 5, 1908.

SARAH JANE TIMOTHY, Administratrix of the Estate of Lydia M. Mack, Deceased.

H. A. Hardinge, Attorney for Administratrix

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SOCIETIES.

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge, No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Cal. Stated meetings held on the second Monday of each month.

F. K. BARTHOLOMEW, Master.

JAMES FAHLINGER, Secretary.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge, No. 42, meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning brothers are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.

W. M. BEATTIE, Noble Grand.

W. R. COUPLAND, Secretary.

Patrons of Husbandry

Orchard City Grange, No. 333, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.

A. C. KEESLING, Worthy Master.

MRS. ADA KEESLING, Worthy Secretary.

Woodmen of the World

Camp Moorpark, No. 671, meets on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. All sojourning neighbors are invited to attend.

Fraternal Aid Association

Palm Leaf Council, No. 560, meets on the second and fourth Saturday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. J. A. CAMPBELL, President.

MRS. H. E. BRANDENBURG, Secretary.

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